

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

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MAKING HASTE SLOWLY.

First the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear. That is the theory upon which self-government under the pending Act of political organization for Hawaii will work out. We cannot think it is other than just and sensible; and it is essentially American inasmuch as all Territories of the United States go through the same evolutionary process. The seed is planted when the preliminary steps for the organization of the new political entity are taken; the ear of corn begins to form in the exercise of the limited right of self-control which Territorial rule permits; the full corn in the ear is Statehood. Here is an evolution which runs few risks and takes no chances and by means of which Hawaii is sure, in time, to realize its best and highest aspirations. But if we demand first the full corn in the ear we invite the failure of our husbandry.

With due respect to the native vote we still contend that it would be perilous to let that vote control the major part of the administration of island affairs under the appointed Governor as it could and would do if the plan advocated by the Star were carried out. Moreover the Governor would be thereby reduced, save for his veto power over enacted bills, to the merest figure. We should have no very different civil service than we had under the monarchy and much of the same personnel. How would that comport with the ambition to Americanize Hawaii? The native, belonging though he does to the "most advanced of the dark races," hardly claims for himself the capacity, nor does he seek the responsibility, of setting up and carrying on a distinctive American government here. That is a task for Americans, not Polynesians. Left to themselves, as the probable majority vote of these islands, the Polynesians would doubtless elect and ordain a good native government as such governments go. But there would be very little Americanism in it and we are not prepared to surrender that boon even to confer an educational advantage on the aboriginal inhabitants. It is better for Hawaii to have American rule than native rule and for that reason the Governor appointed by the President will himself name the great officers of State. Deprive him of that right and confer it on the natives and he becomes but little more than the immaterial chairman of a government which, in its character, its methods of business and its personnel will bear a faithful resemblance to that which went out, with a general good riddance, in 1893.

In due time, of course, all officers, from Governor down, will be elective. But let us hope when that time comes, the Americans or the affiliated white races of American sympathy will not only be in the majority but that the natives themselves will have become Americanized and ready, as they are not ready now, to follow our national way of doing things instinctively. They will learn and unlearn fast after the seed corn has been planted. It will be their privilege to practice American politics in the purely local field where their power to work mischief and exalt themselves will be limited. Having gained fitness there the question of investing them with higher responsibilities may then come up. Judging the native politician by his past we contend that, in no other than this cautious and evolutionary way, could Hawaii be safely governed. And safe government is the sine qua non of progress and prosperity.

THE TERRITORIAL BILL.

Senator Cullum is right in insisting that the Hawaiian bill shall be taken up in Congress ahead of any other work of insular reorganization. Hawaii has been seeking admission to the Union as a Territory for seven years, come next January. Since the 6th of July, 1898, these islands have been accepted by the United States as a national possession, subsequently coming under the flag by formal transfer. For considerably over a year we have waited for the finishing touch to be put upon our Territorial aspirations and in common fairness we ought not to be compelled to wait much longer.

There is no good reason for delay. The case of Hawaii presents no such difficult problem as that of Porto Rico and of the Philippines. Unlike the people of the East and West Indies the dominant Hawaiians are Americanized—"thoroughly so," as Senator Cullum says. We have very little if anything to unlearn before coming into the privileges of American citizenship. There is no danger of an uprising among us. All but the actual recognition of Americanism is with us now.

no harm can be done, no good left undone, no complex problems created by simply passing the Territorial bill and letting us go our way.

We agree with Senator Cullum that it would be unjust to treat Hawaii as captured or conquered territory. Hawaii is as well-fitted for the Territorial form of self-government as was New Mexico, Arizona, the Oklahoma strip or Utah before they were admitted. But that is poor praise. There are safer citizens here in the dominating political class than Arizona, New Mexico and Utah had in the beginning and there are more men capable of working out a high degree of culture and civilization than there are today in the State of Nevada. Under such circumstances why should we be kept out any longer than, say, the first of the coming year? No good can be done the United States by holding Hawaii in suspension; much discomfort and some harm might result from it here.

Senator Cullum may be trusted to push these views to the uttermost. We know of no one in Congress as yet, who intends to seriously antagonize them and if any one gets in that frame of mind it should be the business of our unofficial delegates to Washington to see that he does not lack for dissuading information.

ETHICS OF THE THEATER.

The new vogue of the theater in this city is one of the signs of a spreading and strengthening Americanism which must not be overlooked. For years play actors got as cold a reception here as they would have done in a Connecticut town of a century ago. Doubtless many Thespians who came deserved it but apart from that the better class of the white community took the round-headed view of the stage and would have none of the "unclean thing." In the fifties Edwin Booth played his "farewell debut" in a private hall to a beggarly array of empty benches, and as late as 1890 Honolulu was regarded by theatrical companies as nothing better than a one-night stand for artists passing to and fro between Australia and the Pacific States. One Dalley, an unqualified barn-stormer of San Francisco, brought down some people in 1894 to stay over a steamer, and to his astonishment the white population turned out and welcomed his cheap melodramas with crowded and enthusiastic houses. Dalley and his company wore Baxter street clothes when they landed and their stage wardrobes were fearsome to the eye. It was nothing to Dalley to use a red flannel gown as a Cardinal's robe, but when he left he was able to pay for costumes of furred silk. He and his company also blossomed out in the latest tailor-made street gear and when they finally reached San Francisco, "dressed to the hilt," as Dalley put it, they were the talk of the Rialto for a month. Then came the deluge. Good actors argued that if there was money in Honolulu for a Dalley season there must be plenty of it for them; and since that time Honolulu has rarely been without fair theatricals and now and then has taken in the best of San Francisco attractions.

The spirit in which the moral part of the community has taken the innovation augurs well for the theatrical future as it does for the growing liberality and Americanism of these islands. There is enough of the old Puritanical spirit left to insist on decency and we have lately had a satisfactory recognition of it on the part of a manager who preferred to cut an opera rather than to keep in the vulgarly which would have spun the performance out. But on the whole the better half of Honolulu society seems to have made up its mind that a play is not wrong per se and that a book which may be read with profit may be seen profitably in its dramatized form; and that songs which may be sung in the drawing-room suffer nothing from the vocalization of professional artists. There again, people are learning to select their plays as they do their books. There are bad books but that is no reason why we should taboo libraries; so there are bad plays, but on that account no one need anathematize the theater. Into this reasonable and liberal spirit the people of Honolulu have now emerged and it is a good sign. By cultivating it and standing sturdily by the moral principle which will not countenance the base and low anymore on the stage than in society, we shall always be able to command good theatrical attractions and thus help bring Honolulu abreast of other cultivated cities and make life a little more enjoyable than it otherwise could be. Also more American.

The phrase "Congress should give them such measure of self-government as they are capable of," as applied in press dispatches to the cases of Porto Rico and Hawaii, need not cause any misgivings here. These islands ask for no more self-government than that, but they feel capable of exercising as much of it as any American Territory. And that much is conceded in the Territorial bill.

A BAD IMPORTATION.

We look with some misgivings at the report that the Belgian hare is to be introduced in these islands. Conceding that the animal, which is the result of scientific cross-breeding, is a dainty article of food and that its fur is valuable, the fact remains that any kind of a hare is likely to become a pest. The unhappy experience of Australia and of certain parts of California has only to be cited to show what we mean. Once introduced the hare is impossible to extirpate, even in a settled country where the whole population is its foe. The writer has seen ten jack rabbits in the acre in a section of China where there are three hundred population to the square mile and every man, woman and child hungry. The people had trapped hares for centuries without killing them off. Here in Hawaii a few Belgian hares if turned loose would soon multiply by hundreds and these in turn by thousands. What part of the native underbrush, the garden truck, the pineapple crops and the like would survive their onslaught? And more than that, how would sugar cane fare?

Better keep the Belgian interloper out. There is food enough without it and Hawaiians do not need furs. Besides, pests enough have been imported already. The mynah bird has managed to spread the lantana over square miles of good land and the mongoose was not long here before he showed a preference for poultry over rats. The attempt to raise some new shrubs resulted in the inroads of the Japanese beetle, which spoiled Hawaii's sumptuous rose gardens. So it looks like a good plan to stop importing birds and animals and plants which don't belong here, especially animals which, like the hare, have done harm wherever they have found the chance in a congenial agricultural country.

THE PAUHI STREET ISSUE.

The question of moving the evil resorts on Pauhi street to some less open and frequented quarter of the city deserves more official study than it seems to be getting; or if not study it should call out more official earnestness in devising ways and means. We are quite aware that the subject is an unpleasant one and that removal is fraught with difficulties, not the least perplexing of which is the dissident attitude of the property-owners in any locality which might be chosen as the home of the social evil. Nevertheless there are considerations higher than these. The youth of Honolulu must be protected as far as practicable from the obtrusive presence of ruinous or contaminating things. Pauhi street is just off a main thoroughfare and it is close to a populous school. Very many children pass by it or through it daily and they see and hear things there which they should not have the opportunity to inquire about, or to know by reputation, much less to study for themselves. The interests of a few property-owners ought not to weigh against those of the many young people who are now being trained to take the responsibility of the social order. Whatever happens to the minority in the way of lessened property values the majority should be protected against lessened decency and virtue. Besides, if a stream must be polluted anywhere it had better be near the outlet than at the source; and by heeding the counsel of the few who own building sites in some quiet place where our moral lepers might, but for their protests, go and hide from all but their own kind, thereby leaving such creatures to heap their filth in the midst of the town, we simply poison the fountain head of society.

The Japanese do such things better than we. Standing on the bluff at Yokohama and looking into the far suburbs one sees a stately inclosure rising among the trees. It is the city's Yoshiwara, a consolidation within four walls of many Pauhi streets—a place where physicians and police keep watch and ward and where children are never permitted to enter. We do not precisely advocate a Yoshiwara in Honolulu. The official tolerance of the social evil is unpleasant enough without going further and building palaces to house and advertise it. But the underlying principles of the Yoshiwara—suburban segregation, careful policing and the like—might, we think, be beneficial here. To the plea that the Act to Mitigate would lose its force if the dens of prostitution were taken to the outskirts it is enough to say that the Japanese Yoshiwara is never so far away from town that the people who patronize such resorts will not take the trouble to find it. Where the carcass is there the eagles will be gathered together; the precise locality doesn't matter to the eagles.

It is proposed by some of the advocates of the transfer to locate the Pauhi street dens on Government land between the railroad track and the road to the reef. The Advertiser does not care to pick and choose between localities; it merely mentions this site to show that there are suitable places within easy proximity of the waterfront and the business center which are yet at a considerable remove from

schools, homes and the playgrounds of children. As to a choice, that is a matter for the Government or for its eventual successor, the municipality. The point with us is to get a very obvious pest out of the place where it does the most harm and into some place where it will do the least.

EVENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The news from the Luzon campaign is more encouraging. Aguinaldo is thought to be between the devil and the deep sea, or, accurately speaking, between a close cordon of American troops and the shore of the ocean. His followers are said to be demoralized, his government has disbanded, the President of his Congress has come into the American lines and another eminent civil leader has been captured. In the opinion of General Otis and his chief subordinates the complex problem of pacifying the islands will soon reduce itself to the simple one of hunting down the casual banditti whom a war generally leaves in its wake.

We hope this view is not too rose-colored although it must be remembered that the end of the war has been "in sight" before. So far as Aguinaldo's being in a tight place is concerned we do not doubt it but it does not necessarily follow that his capture or even the break up of his government would put the United States in peaceable possession of the Philippines. The Tagals are adepts in the art of guerrilla warfare and their history and that of the Cubans is a story of prolonged resistance, in small and rapidly moving bodies, to a superior force. Just now they have a special reason to hold on in the hope they cherish that Congress, under the inspiration of men like Bryan and Hoar, will conclude to give them the same kind of government which has been promised to Cuba.

If Congress, the session of which began Monday acts positively on the lines of annexation it may do more to quell the Tagal revolt than even the recurring triumphs of General Otis' arms. At any rate such a course would deprive the natives of a hope that has all along strengthened their patience and fortitude. Nor could they retain the impression long that the election of an "anti-imperialist" to the Presidency would help them; for if Congress annexes the islands even Bryan could do nothing to alter that work or lessen its natural consequences. Undoubtedly it will be the aim of the Republican leaders to annex with the view not only of speedily ending the war but of depriving the imperialistic issue of its power to do mischief in the next quadrennial canvass. These seem to be the actual facts of the outlook, however disagreeable they may seem to American sugar and tobacco-growers.

Admiral Dewey is waking up to the unpleasant fact that the donors of a gift house always feel that they have a string tied to it.

The trouble which has led to such serious fighting in Colombia is partly due to the hard times caused by rapid fluctuations in the currency. The Government has issued vast sums in paper money and it continues to issue them on a depreciated financial market. No people have ever been willing to endure that sort of thing indefinitely and the Colombians, in fighting over their misfortunes, can cite more than one distinguished precedent.

The reappearance of Signor Celso Caesars Moreno as an agitator in the affairs of Hawaii net is sure to follow the advent of Robert Wilcox in Washington. Signor Moreno is profoundly impressed with the merits of Our Bob as a statesman and incidentally with his prospects as a land claimant, while Our Bob recognizes in the noble Italian that fellow feeling which makes good men kin. It will be a rare sight when the two Hawaiian-Italians sally forth from their macabre haunts and beard the Congressional lion in his den and it is a pity that it must be denied to so many of their mutual friends and admirers in these islands.

It is a question whether Hawaii, even at the risk of having its Americanism impugned, can afford to be eager for the annexation of the Philippines. To be sure the Philippines are in American hands and, as President Schurman points out, the country is bound to maintain law and order there if it can and to work out the problem of civilization. Still there is nothing in the way of selling the archipelago to some other civilized power, which would act for us by proxy, providing the party of the second part will buy, and if that is done Hawaii will be benefited in a very practical way. It is had enough to have to compete with Cuba in the American sugar market by and by, without counting the enormously productive Philippines into that category also. So if the Philippines finally go elsewhere we, as Hawaiians, will have no reason to shed tears.

Almost Blind

Barofula Affects the Eyes—Little Boy Treated by an Oculist Without Relief—But Now He Is Well.

"When my little boy was three months old his eyes became very sore and he was almost blind. I took him to an oculist who treated him for six months, and left him as bad as he was at the beginning. Finally Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I began giving it to him. In less than three weeks he was able to go into the sun without covering his eyes, and today his eyes are perfectly well, and his ears and nose, which were badly affected, are also well. Hood's Sarsaparilla has certainly done wonders for my boy." Mrs. JAMES H. PAINTER, Amador, California.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.50 for \$5. Get Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The typhoon which struck the stranded Charleston sent her to the bottom and the fine vessel is now beyond recovery. With the Maine she makes a painful, though happily not an irreparable loss to the new Navy.

There is a law of the road in Hawaii but there is no penalty for disobeying it. The law was framed, in the opinion of Marshal Brown, to fix the civil status of parties to an accident. It is not now possible to arrest anyone for driving on the wrong side or turning out the wrong way, but it probably will be when Hawaii gets a chance to enact more statutes. In the meantime people of sense and breeding will not knowingly transgress the conventional rules of highway etiquette.

The autumn maneuvers of the Japanese army are managed with the view of solving problems that would come up in case of war with Russia. The sea-transportation of troops is the theme of most interest. Japan did well with her troopships during the war with China but the Russian fleet has to be considered now and this makes the issue more difficult. But we do not doubt that the Japanese strategists will meet the task as cleverly as any general staff of whatever nation could possibly do.

Some men are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them. Genial Sam Parker belongs in the latter class. Just now he is figuring in the Washington papers as "Governor Parker of Hawaii." A few years ago when he was staying at the Coronado Hotel the Southern California papers referred to him in an awe-stricken way as Sir Samuel Parker and later on as a Kamahameha Prince. Sam never need lack for titles from Colonel up and whatever they are he wears them gracefully and takes pains to "treat" the donor.

The mainland papers are full of the story of the swindling schemes of William Miller, who has been having a meteoric career in Brooklyn. Miller opened a bank and agreed to pay 10 per cent a week on deposits. He met the interest demands promptly with the result that gold and greenbacks flowed in much faster than they went out. In fact so much money was deposited that barrels were brought into the bank from the cellar and filled to the brim. Finally the police got ready to raid the place whereupon Miller escaped to parts unknown carrying the greater part of the bank's resources with him. It is said that, in a few weeks' time, his bank took in \$4,000,000. The scheme was a very simple one but it never needs a fancy hook to catch gudgeons.

After the sober truth has been reached we shall probably learn that when the American soldiers in the Philippines find any portable loot in the rebel villages they take it without asking whether it belongs to a church or a private family. That is the way with soldiers everywhere. The British museum is filled with goods stolen by the red-coats and the depredations of Sherman's "bummers" in the March to the Sea have become historical. What is wrong in the Philippine stories is the part which describes the troops as desecrators of Roman Catholic sanctuaries because they are Roman Catholic. The men are called ruthless emissaries of the A. P. A. when, as a matter of fact the soldiers would loot a Methodist or an Episcopal church with equal facility if they could find one with any valuables in it. Catholic churches always suffer in war on account of their costly paraphernalia, but not wholly at the hands of non-Catholics. When the French were in Spain they robbed all the Cathedrals and when the Pope's Havarians were in France they did not turn away from a handy gold candelabra because it adorned a Catholic church. Religious prejudice has nothing to do with such things. It all comes of the natural spirit of outlawry taking advantage of the opportunities of war.

The death of Vice President Hobart will start plenty of wire-pulling for the second place on the ticket to be named next summer by the Republican National Convention. In all likelihood some war hero will be nominated. Funston of Kansas would have a good show except for the unfortunate row he is in with the Roman Catholic church. Funston is belligerent with both sword and pen and easily lets his temper run away with him, circumstances which his political rivals made the most of when they involved him in the kind of a difficulty which always makes a political aspirant unavailable.

The decision of Attorney General Griggs to stand by his Hawaiian land order is a matter of regret as the order might have been justly modified without loss to the main point. It is quite possible the Attorney General thinks that any change, even in the interests of fair play, would be hardly worth while in view of the imminence of the passage of the Territorial bill when the United States land laws will come into force here anyhow. If that is the view taken it sufficiently explains what might otherwise look like sheer obstinacy in carrying out a policy, the errors of which have been clearly exposed.

The Castle family memorial to the late Henry Castle and his daughter Dorothy who were drowned when the liner Elbe went to the bottom of the English channel, takes the appropriate form of a free kindergarten. Henry Castle, whom all but new comers in this city will recall as the scholarly editor of the Advertiser in 1893 was deeply interested in primary education as he was in all other instrumentalities for the mental betterment of the race. To have his name perpetuated in a charitable school would have been a wish natural to him in life and therefore it is a fitting realization in death.

Now that Phelan is sure of his third term in San Francisco, he and his fellow-boomers are preparing to plunge the city into a dept of nearly \$10,000,000. To this end two bond elections have been called. The scheme includes the extension of Golden Gate Park to Van Ness avenue and to the Presidio; the building of a park in the Mission; a sewer system; seventeen new school-houses; and a new City and County hospital. All these acquisitions would go far to make San Francisco a Pacific Coast Paris but there is plenty of room for the opinion that the taxpayers will turn up at the polls with a strong adverse majority.

The fact that Tennessee refuses to help its volunteer regiment home from San Francisco gives point to the newspaper stories of 1898 that the regiment was merely raised as a means of getting a thousand undesirable citizens out of the State. Hard tales were told of the way jails and reformatories were opened to fill up the ranks of this belligerent command and some of them were probably true. At least San Francisco thought so before the Tennesseans had been in camp at the Presidio a fortnight. It now looks as if Tennessee much prefers to have its peculiar assortment of heroes stranded on the Pacific Coast.

The visit of the Kaiser to England calls to mind the fact that no European sovereign has ever visited the United States unless possibly before his accession to the throne. Yet the United States is one of the most interesting of all countries to European public men. The reason why the kings and queens hold aloof is presumed to be the absence in America of any one of suitable rank to meet them on equal terms and the obstreperous disposition of the masses to shake hands. The European ruler feels that he could not safely expose his exclusiveness to the blight of democratic familiarity. His is the principal loss, however, for the education of a great public man is scarcely complete without some personal knowledge of the one great power of the Western Hemisphere.

The fact that Fifth avenue is to have automobiles for public use, each of which will seat twenty-four persons, is one of pressing interest to Hawaii. If Fifth avenue can have them why not King, Beretania and Nuuanu streets, the Waikiki road and a dozen other thoroughfares which stand in need of rapid transit? Why not Hilo, the Volcano road and the highways of Maui and Kaula? It goes without saying that if such vehicles are ever set at work in Honolulu, Mr. Pain's celebrated mules, the motive power of our silurian street car system, will soon have a chance to go to Manila or better yet to the hospital. The present street car corporation, if it had any enterprise, would get hold of these automobile buses and run them in place of its present rolling stock. But we presume that hopelessly conservative outfit will stick to its mules and its arks until American progress gets away with it for good and all, leaving about \$600 worth of unsalable second-hand material, not counting Pain, to stand as a memorial of Honolulu's former system of cheap street railway transit.